UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

HON. JENNIFER L. THURSTON, JUDGE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

No. 21-CR-22-NONE

STATUS CONFERENCE
FARETTA HEARING

NATHAN DANIEL LARSON,

Defendant.

Fresno, California

Friday, March 4, 2022

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

APPEARANCES OF COUNSEL:

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REPORTED BY: KAREN HOOVEN, RMR, CRR, Official Court Reporter

Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by computer aided transcription.

1 Friday, March 4, 2022 Fresno, California 2 8:36 a.m. 3 THE CLERK: The Court calls United States versus 4 Nathan Daniel Larson. Case number 1:21-CR-22 scheduled for 5 Faretta hearing and a status conference. And the jail has him 6 present, but we might have --7 THE DEFENDANT: Good morning. 8 THE MARSHAL: Good morning. Can you hear me? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Perfect. I'm just waiting for Larson 10 to approach. 11 THE MARSHAL: Your Honor, we tried to put him in a 12 room with better connection, but due to Fresno County's policy 13 and procedures, he's refusing to wear a mask in that certain 14 area so we might have some connection and background noise due 15 to that issue. 16 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 17 Mr. Larson, you are muted. Could you unmute the 18 device or ask for assistance to unmute. 19 THE DEFENDANT: 0kav. 20 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Again, this is 21 United States of America versus Nathan Daniel Larson. May I have the appearances, beginning with the government. 22 23 MR. ENOS: Good morning, Your Honor. Brian Enos, 24 United States.

THE COURT: And for the defendant.

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MR. JONES: Peter Jones for Nathan Larson, who is present appearing from the jail. And I would note I am agreeing to appear via video conference, however Mr. Larson has a standing objection regarding his personal appearance via video conferencing.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Mr. Enos, do you have comments about the personal appearance?

MR. ENOS: The personal appearance? You mean with respect to having a *Faretta* hearing in person?

THE COURT: Right.

MR. ENOS: Well, I think the Court can properly hold the hearing now. What I will say is with this case as much as any I've had, I'm perpetually cognizant of the potential appellate issues. And if the Court, you know, might know anything we don't with respect to the extent personal appearance will be continuing in the near future, it may be best to substantively address what would otherwise be substantively addressed today in person to remove that objection.

Other than that, I'm happy to proceed today. And I believe the Court is indeed authorized to proceed today in light of the prior orders that has been set forth in this district about COVID.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Larson, I understand that you have consistently objected to proceeding via video

conference. And Mr. Jones has told me that you do still object today. Is that true, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. First, I would note that this is continuing under the CARES Act. It's my understanding that the extension will be issued pending the in-person appearance -- waiving the in-person appearances until the end of June. And that order should be issued soon.

I find that there is a national state of emergency that has been declared in response to the spread of the Coronavirus. For everyone's health and safety, the general population of California had been under a gubernatorial order to shelter in place. The detention facilities have imposed quarantines or restrictions on access to detainees for the health of the detainees and the staff. In particular, Mr. Larson has been in quarantine for an extended period over the last month or so.

The Judicial Conference of the United States has determined conditions due to the national emergency are materially affecting the functioning of the federal courts. The Judicial Council of the Ninth Circuit has certified an emergency condition existing in the Eastern District of California which justifies the temporary suspension of the 70 day period to bring defendants to trial. Public health recommendations and restrictions have impacted this Court's

ability to function as it usually does to conduct in person proceedings and have impaired the availability of counsel, the Court staff to be present in the courtroom.

I note in particular that the Omicron surge has increased the case load of COVID-19 dramatically in this district; specifically Kern County and Fresno County, the largest counties in this division, continue to be evaluated at extreme high risk of infection to unvaccinated people.

Likewise, the cases in this area continue to be quite high despite its recent reduction that -- I guess it's a decreasing increase in case load.

Therefore, based upon the CARES Act, I find that the use of video conferencing to conduct the sentencing proceeding -- or I'm sorry, to can conduct this *Faretta* hearing despite Mr. Larson's objection is in the interest of justice and that utilizing video conferencing may prevent him from remaining incarcerated longer than is necessary and will satisfy the objectives of sentencing under the US Sentencing Guidelines and 18 USC Section 3553(a). In particular -- I'm sorry, will satisfy the objectives of conducting a *Faretta* hearing.

In addition, I would note that the Court does continue to have a mask mandate in the courthouse. And Mr. Larson's refusal to wear a mask would impede his ability to appear in person in the Court proceedings. I find that the

proceeding today cannot be further delayed without doing possible harm to the interest of justice.

All right. Today we are on calendar for the *Faretta* hearing and a status conference. Mr. Larson, it's my understanding that you wish to represent yourself. Is that right, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. And by the way, have members of the public been given an opportunity to attend this Zoom video conference if they wish?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE DEFENDANT: Because in the past there have been issues with my family being unable to join the Zoom call.

THE COURT: Yes. The public is -- the public line is open and is active at this time. So at this point, Mr. Larson, I understand that your reasoning for wanting to represent yourself is not because you feel that Mr. Jones has not adequately represented you. Is that true?

THE DEFENDANT: I'm not sure what my opinion on that is.

THE COURT: All right. Do you feel that you have cause to have Mr. Jones relieved or are you simply wishing to represent yourself?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, in terms of replacing him with other counsel, I'm not sure what the point would be because I think deficiencies in representation by counsel are more of a

1 | systemic issue than anything specific to him.

THE COURT: All right. I'm not sure I understand.

Do you feel that you have cause to have Mr. Jones removed?

THE DEFENDANT: In a Marsden sense, no.

THE COURT: All right. So today let us go through -- I'm going to be asking you some questions and giving you some information, Mr. Larson, to make sure that you wish to represent yourself.

First, you are charged with serious crimes. And do you know what those crimes are, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Enos, for the record, would you go through the charges and elements for Mr. Larson.

MR. ENOS: I have the charges and the penalties in front of me. As far as the elements, I haven't done that in a Marsden before. But I guess I could read the indictment.

THE COURT: All right. Yes.

MR. ENOS: All right. With respect to Count One, it is kidnapping and attempt and it carries a minimum 20 years in prison, maximum up to life. And it provides the defendant, on or about December 14, 2020 in Fresno County, within the State and Eastern District of California and elsewhere, willfully and unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnapped, abducted and carried away a female minor victim who hadn't turned 18. And he traveled willfully in interstate

commerce to do so. And he held her for ransom, reward and other benefit while the defendant was over the age of 18 and had no legal custody or familial relationship with the victim and attempted to do so in violation of USC Section -- Title 18 USC Section 1201.

With respect to Count Two, transportation of a minor with intent to engage in illegal sexual activity. That's under 18 USC 2423(a). It carries a mandatory minimum of ten years in prison and maximum up to life in prison. And it provides that Mr. Larson, on or about December 14th, 2020 in Fresno County, within the State and Eastern District of California and elsewhere, did knowingly transport a female individual, Victim 1, who had not attained the age of 18 years of age, in interstate commerce with the intent that such individual engage in any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, all in violation of 18 USC 2423(a).

With respect to Count Three. It alleges a violation of 18 USC 2422(b), online coercion and enticement. It carries a mandatory minimum sentence of ten years in prison and a maximum of life to prison. It provides that defendant herein, beginning on or about November 22, 2020 and continuing through on or about December 14th, 2020 in Fresno County and the State and Eastern District of California, the State and Eastern District of Virginia and elsewhere, using facilities and means

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of interstate and foreign commerce, did knowingly persuade, induce, entice and coerce a female individual, Victim 1, who had not attained the age of 18 years of age, to engage in sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, and attempted to do so, all in violation of Title 18, USC Section 2422(b).

With respect to Count Four, it alleges violation of 18 USC Section 2251(a) and (e), sexual exploitation of a minor and attempt. That's our production of child pornography It carries a mandatory minimum of 15 years in prison and a maximum up to 30 years in prison. And it provides -the indictment charges that the defendant, beginning on a date unknown but no later than approximately November 22, 2020 and continuing through December 14, 2020, in Fresno County, State and Eastern District of California, the State and Eastern District of Virginia, and elsewhere, and through the use of a Samsung tablet computer (manufactured in China), a Samsung cellular phone (manufactured in China) and a website whose Internet Protocol address resolved to a location in Europe. did knowingly employ, use, persuade, induce, entice and coerce a minor to engage in, and did transport this minor in and affecting interstate commerce with the intent that this minor engage in any sexually explicit conduct as defined in 18 USC 2256 for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct, with knowledge and reason to know that such visual

depiction would be transported and transmitted using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, and the visual depiction was produced or transmitted using materials that had been mailed, shipped or transported in and or affecting interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer and cellular phone, and the visual depiction was actually transported in interstate or foreign commerce using any means or facility of interstate commerce, and attempted to do so, all in violation of 18 USC Section 2251(a) and (e).

The last of the five counts alleges a violation of 18 USC Section 2252(a)(2), receipt and distribution of child pornography. It carries a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of five years and a maximum up to 20 years. It alleges in the indictment beginning on a date unknown but not later than approximately November 22, 2020 and continuing through approximately December 14, 2020, in Fresno County, within the State and Eastern District of California, the State and Eastern District of Virginia, and elsewhere and through the use of a Samsung tablet computer, manufactured in China, a Samsung cellular phone, also manufactured in China, a website whose Internet Protocol address resolves to a location in Europe, did knowingly receive and distribute at least one visual depiction, the producing of which involved at least one minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct and which

depiction was of such conduct, as defined in 18 USC 2256, and which had been shipped or transported in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, had been sent or received using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce, and which contained materials which had been mailed, shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, all in violation of 18 USC 2252(a)(2).

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Enos.

Mr. Larson, do you understand each of those charges?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Enos went through the maximum penalties. He mentioned only the terms of imprisonment that could be imposed. I want to be sure you understand there are other consequences.

As to Count One, the maximum penalty, as Mr. Enos indicated, is a mandatory minimum of 20 years in prison and a maximum of life in prison; a fine of up to \$250,000; the supervised release of at least five years, that could be extended to the time of your life; and a special assessment of \$100.

In Count Two, the maximum penalty that could be imposed is at least ten years in custody, that could be extended to the term of your life; a fine of up to \$250,000; supervised release of at least five years and up to the term of your life and a special assessment of \$5,100.

In Count Three, the maximum penalty that could be imposed is a mandatory minimum of ten years in prison and a maximum of up to life in prison; a fine of up to \$250,000; supervised release of at least five years but up to life; a special assessment of \$5,100.

In Count Four, there is a mandatory minimum of 15 years in prison and a maximum term of imprisonment of 30 years in custody; a fine of up to \$250,000; supervised release of at least five years but up to the term of your life and a special assessment of \$5,100.

In Count Five, the maximum penalty is up to 20 years in prison with a mandatory minimum term of five years in prison; a fine of up to \$250,000; supervised release of at least five years or up to the term of your life; a special assessment of \$5,100.

Sir, do you understand the maximum and potential -- the maximum sentence and potential consequences of conviction of any of these?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you have the right to be represented by a lawyer?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You also have the right to represent yourself under certain circumstances. Do you have any legal training or education?

THE DEFENDANT: I've taken business law courses as part of my management degree.

THE COURT: All right. Do you understand that there are many dangers and disadvantages to representing yourself? For example, you may be too involved to make the right decisions. You may have little or no legal training or experience. You would have to follow all of the same rules that lawyers must follow. And even if you make mistakes, you will not get any privileges or benefits and I will not help you. You will not receive special treatment from the Court at all. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You will be opposed by a trained and skilled prosecutor who's experienced in criminal law and court procedures. Unlike the prosecutor, you won't know the complexities of jury selection, you won't know what constitutes a permissible opening statement to the jury, you won't know what is admissible evidence, what is appropriate in cross-examination of witnesses, what motions you must make and when to make them during trial to preserve certain issues for post trial motions and for appeal. You won't know what constitutes appropriate closing argument. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, if there's an adequate law library, shouldn't I be able to arm myself with those types of

matters?

THE COURT: I'm telling you what the situation is.

Obviously, you would need to take steps. But otherwise if you don't, this is the circumstance. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I hope that the resources will be available.

THE COURT: All right. If you go to trial and you are convicted, you will be sentenced under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. The United States Sentencing Commission has issued guidelines that judges must consult and take into account, and that requires to follow the guideline sentence in criminal cases.

In determining your sentence, the Court is required to calculate the applicable sentencing guideline range and to consider that range, possible departures under the sentencing guidelines and other sentencing factors under 18 USC Section 3553(a). The sentencing guidelines are somewhat complicated. If you continue to represent yourself, you won't have anyone to advise you about the guidelines or to tell you what factors the Court must or should consider in determining the sentence. That means that you may overlook a potential ground for departure or factor that might be important in your presentence -- or in your presentation to the Court concerning an appropriate sentence. Do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. But am I to understand that I'm

1 not going to have the assistance of standby counsel? 2 THE COURT: You have no right to standby counsel, 3 sir. You have the right only to have counsel or to represent 4 yourself. And I cannot assure you in any way whether you will 5 have standby counsel. THE DEFENDANT: What about an investigator? 6 7 THE COURT: You do not have the same access to 8 experts or other investigators who are -- or others who could 9 help in connection with this case. Do you understand that? 10 THE DEFENDANT: That's the first I've heard of that. 11 THE COURT: All right. And as you mentioned, there may be legal research you wish to do that you may have only 12 13 limited access to books and other resources. Do you 14 understand that? THE DEFENDANT: It doesn't seem fair, but you've now 15 16 given me notice of it. 17 THE COURT: All right. Again, as to standby counsel, 18 as I indicated, you don't have the right to standby counsel or 19 advisor or associate or co-counsel. And whether you have that 20 is a situation that we're in. Do you appreciate the 21 situation, Mr. Larson? THE DEFENDANT: I'm sorry. Can you repeat that? 22 23 THE COURT: Yes. I just want to make sure, we just 24 talked about it a little bit, that you don't have the right to

stand by, advisory or co-counsel. And at this time I can't

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1 make you any promises as to whether you will have standby 2 counsel. Do you understand that, sir? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 4 THE COURT: When you represent yourself, there is an 5 important right that you give up. And it is if you are 6 convicted on appeal, you are not able to claim an ineffective 7 assistance of counsel. Do you understand that? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 9 THE COURT: The Court cannot advise you any further 10 of the elements of the crime or any defenses. Do you 11 understand that? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 13 THE COURT: At some later time, a judge could decide 14 that you could no longer proceed in pro per and that it would 15 be difficult at that time for someone to come in and represent 16 you. Do you understand that? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 THE COURT: All right. Given --19 THE DEFENDANT: What would happen in that situation? 20 THE COURT: It may be difficult, as I said, for an 21 attorney to step in at that time and it could prejudice your 22 case. Given all of these things we've discussed, do you still 23 wish to represent yourself, sir? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Although as a preliminary matter, I had sent in a motion to the Court objecting to the

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fact that at my competency hearing I was denied my right to testify pursuant to *United States versus Gillenwater*. And my motion was sent back by the clerk with a notice saying that since I was represented by counsel, my counsel would have to submit any motions. I'm still maintaining my right to testify because I think that the denial of that could prejudice me in ways that I described in my motion.

THE COURT: All right. Let me then return to the question at this time. And that is whether you do still wish to represent yourself, sir.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Enos, do you have anything to add?

MR. ENOS: I do, Your Honor. A few things. Most of all, the defendant is in custody and we're still working through the additional burden or hurdles that COVID has put in front of us. There's a protective order in this case with respect to the production of discovery that enable the government at this point to provide without redactions to the defense. The protective order is largely based on the fact that the discovery in this case includes confidential information about minors and other third parties. That needs to be adhered to.

So we're going to have to figure out some type of way to enable Mr. Larson to review the evidence in this case

subject to the protective order which prohibits the defense from disseminating it to others. So there will need to be steps that take place to ensure that Mr. Larson has access to his discovery, and particularly with the confidential information about third parties, doesn't seem feasible to me.

In addition to that, the government has been working hard toward identifying and producing supplemental discovery in this case so far. Within the last few weeks, we've obtained, I believe, 75 pages of reports from the Denver Police Department and sent that out. I've also learned that there's some information from the Eastern District of Virginia pursuant to what was analyzed pursuant to the search warrant of Mr. Larson's case. Produced some of that. I'm in the midst of trying to determine if there's more or if there's going to be a report summarizing that information. So on and so forth.

You know, on top of that, it's -- we're going to have to figure out a way that I can communicate with the defendant. Not just with respect to discovery, but with respect to timing issues, you know, trying to meet and confer about pretrial hearing dates and trial dates and so on and so forth. That we're going to be severely limited by if the best I can do is talk to Mr. Larson as he appears in court. All of these matters need to be addressed so there aren't any appellate issues and we're back here months if not years from now

starting all over again.

So the government has some concerns. Certainly has some concerns. And, you know, Mr. Larson is entitled to represent himself. I'm not sure the timing of that is perfect to start that now. But I'll leave that to the Court to decide. But nevertheless, we're going to have to figure out some way to make sure that there's a line of communication, a way for Mr. Larson to review information.

Part of the information that he's entitled to review that we don't provide to the defense are contraband materials that are housed within electronic devices. There's a provision under the Adam Walsh Act, 18 USC 3509(n). All the name I work defense attorneys. They can hire experts. If they want, they can arrange to have their defendant so appear in a meet-out room where they can review this material. And that's going to require a lot of thought so we can make sure that all of this takes place if Mr. Larson is going to be representing himself now.

You know, I welcome Mr. Larson's thoughts about this too, because the Ninth Circuit is going to see all of these transcripts. A potential alternative is let's get all the discovery done. If Mr. Larson wants to have an investigator do stuff, it would be easier if he were represented and then this issue could always be revisited later if he wants to try the case himself or file his own pretrial motions, then we can

handle that then.

I'm worried about the record demonstrating that Mr. Larson has gotten all the information he needs and all the information reviewed as well without violating the terms of the protective order. Because they're important in these cases. There's real sensitive information here about minors. And it's not just the minor victim in this case, there's all sorts of information in there.

So those are the government's concerns that I wanted to make sure are on the record that are at least part of the Court's thought process.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Mr. Jones, do you have comments?

MR. JONES: Well, in terms of his right to represent himself, I think it's up to the Court to decide that. He certainly has a constitutional right under the Sixth Amendment to do that. And it is fairly broad, based on case law, that has established that right. The Court certainly has the discretion to appoint standby counsel. It's not required. And an investigator, I think, is something he's entitled to if he's representing himself.

The issues Mr. Enos raised are, you know -- they complicate that self-representation, but I don't think they impede -- bring the Sixth Amendment right to a halt here. It's something he has to be accommodated with.

But as far as the self-representation, I have to submit it to the Court's decision. He appears competent. He has a college degree. His IQ, on the reports that were submitted to the competency experts, is 139. He's been very proactive writing motions that he submitted to the Court already. So, you know, he certainly intelligent and has considerable knowledge. I won't express my -- I mean, I advise clients routinely against this. But that's his right.

THE COURT: Mr. Larson, did you hear the comments that Mr. Enos made about the difficulty that could be encountered with you during discovery?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I would say that to the extent there's a conflict between my Sixth Amendment right to represent myself and the protective order since Sixth Amendment is the constitutional right that that should tend to supercede that. That should tend to override it.

THE COURT: I'm sure we can work out the details.

Mr. Enos' comment though was also directed toward the issue of whether you have considered whether you would wish to delay representing yourself until after discovery has been completed. Is that something that you have thought about or wish to think about?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, this is the first that I've heard that -- of not having standby counsel. I mean, I know it's a possibility that I could have them, but it's been my

1 experience that there usually was in my previous court case.

I don't know, which way is the court leaning on that issue?

THE COURT: I couldn't say. I will tell you that standby counsel, though, is not your representative. I mean, it wouldn't -- standby counsel cannot take over your defense. You understand that, right?

THE DEFENDANT: Right.

THE COURT: So you would still be representing yourself, even if you had standby counsel. Standby counsel would not be in the position to do the work that would be needed toward preparing your case for trial. So it's not like you -- it's not sort of a situation in which you continue as you are now with more control. It is you take over the defense and standby counsel is in the background. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: What do they do while they're in the background?

THE COURT: They're prepared to assist but they do not defend. And if, in fact, at this point you were to change your mind and decide you didn't want counsel and not represent yourself any further, then that attorney would be prepared to take over your defense.

THE DEFENDANT: So basically it's kind of like the vice-president, they don't fulfill any executive role until the president's gone.

THE COURT: Yeah, pretty -- that's not a bad analogy.

THE DEFENDANT: All right. Understood.

THE COURT: So I guess -- you know, you haven't had the opportunity to think through maybe. I mean, this isn't a today or never type situation. If you wish to defer consideration of a Faretta issue, we can do that. If you want

it decided today, I will do that. But if you would like to consider the issue of continuing with Mr. Jones representing you for now, through discovery or through whatever point, you can do that. It's up to you, sir.

Do you wish to proceed with the *Faretta* motion today or would you like to delay that to allow discovery to proceed? It's up to you. It doesn't matter to me at all.

MR. ENOS: One comment, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm sorry.

MR. ENOS: Can I supplement what the Court just said there?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ENOS: Mr. Larson, the government is happy to even provide Mr. Jones, if the Court would like to have periodic status conferences, updates as I'm able. You know, the issue I'm most concerned about now is communicating with law enforcement in the Eastern District of Virginia to make sure we have everything that they located that's relevant to the case and we can get it to you. I want to make sure that

you have all this information as well.

Candidly, I don't care if you represent yourself or not. But I do care that you -- that we have a way to get you all the information you need. So that's just something else. We can take this in baby steps. And I'll just say on the record here, the government wouldn't object to you bringing this very motion at any time.

THE DEFENDANT: Perhaps there could be redacted discovery done.

MR. ENOS: That will take some time to do. You know, we can work on redacting discovery and that way you can at least -- anything that's redacted we can have for you to look through. There's still going to be electronic evidence that you're entitled to go to a law enforcement office or a court office, frankly, and have it made reasonably available to you. But you cannot take that back. Right? Like I said, just look at 18 USC 3509(a). You can read all about it.

So we could do that. That will take some time to kind of start over, you know. If you want to just look at it with your attorney, there's not going to be anything redacted. There won't be one letter of one word that's going to be blacked out. If we have to go ahead and do that, that's going to take some time for us to do.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Larson, I do want to emphasize, there's no pressure on you either way. Mr. Enos is

pointing out issues that can be overcome and we will overcome them. But it is your decision ultimately whether you wish to proceed with the *Faretta* motion today.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, I still want to delay it until after discovery.

THE COURT: All right. What I will do is I will find that you've withdrawn your motion. And Mr. Larson, what I want to make clear to you is you can reinitiate that at any time. If you want to do it before discovery is finished, you can do that. You're free to make that motion.

THE DEFENDANT: I think --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Go ahead, sir.

THE DEFENDANT: I think you misunderstood. I was saying I don't want to delay it.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. All right. Then given the consideration, I do think what Mr. Enos has raised are issues that don't negate the Sixth Amendment right to represent himself. I do find that Mr. Larson has voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently waived the right to be represented by an attorney with the full understanding of that right. And I do grant Mr. Larson his pro per status.

As to the question of standby counsel, Mr. Larson, am I understanding that you are requesting that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. And an investigator.

THE COURT: All right. I will then continue Mr.

Jones as standby counsel capacity. Mr. Jones, do you accept that?

MR. JONES: Yes. I will accept that.

THE COURT: All right. We do need to talk about the status of the matter. Mr. Enos, it sounds like you're going to need to start working on getting redacted discovery to Mr. Larson unless you have a different solution to the situation.

MR. ENOS: Well, the options are to get -- at least with respect to the printed discovery thus far, we can go ahead and redact it and get it to Mr. Jones so he can get it to Mr. Larson. With respect to the non -- if Mr. Larson wants to look at non-redacted versions of the printed discovery, that's still subject to the protective order so we can work with Mr. Jones to make sure that he can review those as well. And, you know, we'll certainly make sure that he's -- he knows what the terms of the protective order are.

With respect to electronic discovery, that's the whole separate deal. We have to make it reasonably available. But we don't just give it to even defense counsel because it includes illegal matter, you know, child pornography in there. So but we can -- you know, I'm happy to work with Mr. Jones in that regard as well. And often times an investigator or an expert wants to review that as well. So I can get started with all of that.

I'm just wondering if the Court thinks it best, it

sounds like -- I don't want to put any more work on the Court's plate, but this seems like a case where we should have somewhat frequent status conferences just to make sure the case is moving forward, Mr. Larson, if he has anything he'd like to say on the record, he can. You know, I would suggest perhaps every four weeks just so we know that we're marching forward.

Even if it's a -- you know, what we normally do in magistrate court, continue the status conference. At least Your Honor knows what we're doing, Mr. Jones and I knows and Mr. Larson is what's expected of all of us moving forward and the record is very clear that we've competently addressed every step in the case.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Larson, do you have -THE DEFENDANT: I -- I've been told we just got off
quarantine. What's the question?

THE COURT: Did you have comments, Mr. Larson, about status of the matter?

THE DEFENDANT: No, that's about it. One other question I had, though. So if I'm going into public trial rights, the *United States versus Rivera* addressed the importance of the participants in the hearing being able to see who's in the gallery. Is that possible? Like can anyone join this Zoom call and be seen like by the participants and the judge and the prosecutor and so on?

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THE COURT: The public is entitled to have access. But the public is not entitled to be seen in this proceeding. The public does have access today as I mentioned earlier. THE DEFENDANT: Okay. Okay. So are you saying that you can't tell who's in this hearing? Who the spectators are? THE COURT: I cannot tell who's on the public line. THE DEFENDANT: In a teleconference line? Or the Zoom? THE COURT: I can't tell who's on the public line, Mr. Larson. THE DEFENDANT: Okay. I don't know what that is. I mean, what about the Zoom call? Can anyone join in the Zoom Is that what you mean by "public line"? Or are you call? talking about the phone line? THE COURT: I'm talking about -- there are other people on the Zoom call for other cases. They are specifically given confidential information that allows them to call in to prepare for their cases. The public line, anyone can call in at any time and they don't have the opportunity to speak through that line but can hear all the proceedings. THE DEFENDANT: Okay. So I'm just going to put on the record my objection based on public trial grounds to that state of affairs based on US versus Rivera.

THE COURT: All right. That's overruled. Anything

further, Mr. Larson, related to the status of the matter?

THE DEFENDANT: Not that I can think of right

offhand.

THE COURT: All right. The matter has not been set

for trial. Are you asking for us to set that for trial, Mr. Larson, at this time?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you wish to waive your rights under the speedy trial act to have that tried within 70 days or are you asking for a trial within 70 days?

THE DEFENDANT: Within 70 days.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. ENOS: Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ENOS: I don't know how the government is supposed to get all this -- you know, this discovery out in time for defendant to review it all as well as write any pretrial motions. But the government has pretrial motions that it plans on filing. And that is under (h)(1)(D) of the Speedy Trial Act. That time would be excluded from filing through the disposition of the motion. And so the government would ask that pretrial motions be set. It seems to me it would make sense for both parties if we could finish discovery first, you know. And so in that end, I think the ends of justice under (h)(7)(A) would apply to let us reach that

first.

I'm happy to set a trial date, but I think we need to accommodate what's going to be necessary to make sure we can have the trial that's cognizant of whatever appellate issues Mr. Larson is going to be considering between now and then. So with that said, I think we need to accommodate all of this.

You know, what I can do is within the next four weeks at least identify any additional discovery that may be out there in Virginia. I have got a name and a number of someone at his that should be able to help me in this regard. That way I can get all that information to Mr. Jones, who can in turn get it to Mr. Larson. I've already made it clear on the record I'm happy to accommodate if there's going to be any Adam Walsh review, that will up to defendant to decide if he wants to take advantage of that or not.

And so what I would like -- what I would at least ask for. I'm happy to set a trial date, but I would also ask for an ends of justice time to be ordered to enable discovery to finish. And whatever investigator Mr. Larson wants, we can accommodate that in that ends of justice time as well. As well as under (h)(1)(D) for the accommodation of -- or the time required between the filing and the disposition of pretrial motions, that needs to be calculated as well.

So I'm happy to make recommendations in this regard and also come up with dates, but, you know, I don't know what

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defense counsel -- well, I guess that doesn't matter for the trial date. So I do -- I did, at least with my -- three of my primary agents, I do have their schedules so I can make sure I include that. But the government would ask that we come back in four weeks with an ends of justice finding and have a status conference on April 1, or whatever date works for the Court and the defense in April. All of the Fridays work for And I could report to the Court what I've done and, you know, the extent discovery is complete. It's going to take time to loop in a paralegal and work with her to redact every page. And you know, thereafter I'd like some time to draft pretrial motions -- I do have a trial in April with Judge To draft pretrial motions and then defendant is going Drozd. to need time to draft whatever motions he wants as well as oppose mine or the government's and I could oppose his. And then we can set a trial date.

So I've got two recommendations alternative. One, we can set a trial date and try to work sensibly backwards or, two, the Court can endorse what will be the government's request for an ends of justice finding now, at least through four weeks from now, where we have a clearer sense of what -- you know, when we can actually finish with the discovery. How we've worked out a game plan with respect to how to ensure that defendant can see whatever he wants and whatever defendant wants to do with getting an investigator,

whatever work he wants done. That could be accommodated as well. And then we could -- I think the mist will largely have cleared with respect to what the parties can best agree with the Court about filing date, you know, for pretrial motions through responses and hearing. And then ultimately a trial confirmation hearing and a trial.

That's what the government moves for based on everything we've talked about and today will prove to be a voluminous transcript. I think we've got good cause for that motion. And we could come back in four weeks and have a much clearer sense of what still needs to be done and what can be done within the Speedy Trial Act of 18 USC 3161.

THE COURT: Mr. Enos, can you give me a sense of how much discovery we're talking about so far?

MR. ENOS: Well, sure, there's two types. There's written and electronic. And in electronic right now, what we have locally are a laptop and a cell phone and I believe another cell phone. There might be one or more device there that I haven't thought of off the top of my head. So that's the electronic right.

And, you know, Mr. Larson will know what the volume of the data is in those devices better than me because the majority of them, once -- or still do belong to him. With respect to what's being analyzed pursuant to a search of his residence in the Eastern District of Virginia, I don't know

precisely what the volume of that is. You know. Or what we'll even need.

What I understand we've produced so far are some raw data reports that are hard to read in the Kings English about parts of those -- or hard drives that may have related to this case. Right? But I still need to talk to the agent out there to see, hey, can I get a summary of what this is? And what it depicts so I can understand it and produce it to the defense?

As far as other paper documents, there may be limited things out there. I think we've largely produced all the paper stuff with the exception of minor -- with the exception of what I may learn from Virginia or other limited things that -- I'm going to talk to Fresno PD. I'm going to talk to his Fresno and just say, "Is there anything else? Give it to me so we can get it out."

That's the best I can give you as far as what's still necessary to make sure that we've given out everything. You know. The year and change ago we gave our original discovery. I believe we supplemented at least twice. One with Denver information, one with initial information from Virginia. So that's why I think, you know, at least -- I'll meet every week if the Court wants to. I'm not sure that would be productive.

But we're asking for an ends of justice speedy trial waiver at least to the point where we can give the Court a better sense of, hey, you know, this is what's still out

there. This is what we've done since we last met in court to get it to the defense.

And again, defendant is talking about getting an investigator. You know, I don't know if he's aware of how long it takes to get investigations completed. But that's up to him. He's representing himself now. So I'll let him figure that out. But you know where we are basically with respect to discovery. And I think we're near the end of it. But this case is -- shoot, there's information out in Europe that I don't anticipate we'll be able to get. That doesn't mean we're not trying. So I won't even bring that up as an extra hurdle. This case has enough of them.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Larson, your comments.

THE DEFENDANT: I'm wondering why it's taking so long to get discovery ready when this case has been going on for more than a year now. I mean --

THE COURT: You heard Mr. Enos' comments. I appreciate what you're saying. Are you prepared to have -- I mean, I assume since today was only just granted your Faretta motion, that you're not prepared with an investigator to proceed. Are you? Or maybe I'm wrong. Maybe you don't want an investigator.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, we had --

THE COURT: Just trying to ask you. What's the status of your discovery? Do you have investigation you want

to conduct? How quickly can you do that? How much time do you need? Or are you not looking for any? I don't want to put words in your mouth. But I do want to have a sense of your ability to be prepared.

THE DEFENDANT: Right. I haven't figured out the exact role of the investigator in terms of what kind of investigation that might be. I thought it might be a thing of finding witnesses and that sort of thing. You know. Doing a lot of work that the attorney isn't -- doesn't have the resources or experience, training, that sort of thing, delegates that to an investigator --

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: That type of things. But, yeah, I -- I don't really have like a timeline at the moment. Certain number of weeks or whatever for an investigator.

THE COURT: Let me just stop you. I think I lost you. You said at this point you don't have a time frame for the investigation that you may want and you're not quite sure the nature of that. Is that true?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. I mean, it would depend on the discovery that I see. I might see that and say, oh, well, in order to respond to that, let's look into this.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Mr. Larson, I am inclined to exclude time because, quite frankly, as Mr. Enos has said, discovery has been produced for some time. He does

indicate that there's more to do, but that most of it has occurred and it doesn't sound to me as if you've had much of an opportunity to review that. So I am intending to exclude time at least for a month to allow us to come back and talk about what the plan is. Is discovery -- and I'm expecting at that time discovery is going to be, if not complete, very close to it and to allow you to consider whether you have motions you want to file. Sounds like Mr. Enos does.

So that's my intention. If you have any further comments I would hear them now.

THE DEFENDANT: Hmm. I guess I would just assert my speedy trial right. That's all I have to say about it.

THE COURT: All right. Based upon the need to allow the discovery to be completed to allow counsel, Mr. Enos, to do what is necessary to accommodate Mr. Larson's pro per status, to allow him to have sufficient time to review both the electronic and written discovery. To allow Mr. Larson time to consider whether he needs an investigator and the extent to which that investigation is necessary, either to identify additional discovery or to locate witnesses and to conduct investigation in that time, and to prepare for filing of pretrial motions, I will find that good cause exists and the interest of justice outweigh the interest of the defendant and the public in a speedy trial. I am relying specifically on 18 USC Section 3161(h)(7)(B), specifically (4). I do find

1 that failing to allow this exclusion of time would prevent 2 both Mr. Larson and the government the reasonable time 3 necessary for effective preparation, taking into account the 4 exercise of due diligence. So I will exclude time pending the 5 next hearing. 6 It's been proposed that we meet again on April 1st. 7 Mr. Larson, do you have comments about when that next hearing 8 would be? 9 THE DEFENDANT: No. 10 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Enos, is April 1st then 11 the date you're proposing? 12 MR. ENOS: It is, Your Honor. And as an additional 13 basis for the Court's time exclusion, is it also to allow the 14 government time to take the discovery that's already been 15 provided and have it redacted so Mr. Larson has paper copies 16 that are not subject to the protective order? 17 THE COURT: Yes. That is a good point. I'm also 18 going to exclude time for that reason because clearly, Mr. 19 Larson, you need that to prepare. Is that true? Or are you 20 not wanting that information? 21 THE DEFENDANT: You're talking about redacted 22 discovery? 23 THE COURT: Correct. 24 THE DEFENDANT: I do want the discovery, yes. 25 THE COURT: All right. That's 18 USC Section

1 3161 -- let's see, Mr. Enos, the subdivision? 2 MR. ENOS: It's the same basis, Your Honor, just an 3 additional basis for what the Court has already identified, 4 that being 18 USC 3161(h)(7). 5 THE COURT: All right. So I will set that on April 6 I will intend to conduct that hearing in person assuming 7 COVID allows it. 8 Mr. Larson, I am advising you, though, there is a 9 mask mandate in the courthouse. I appreciate that that goes 10 against your views of the disease, but that is the requirement 11 for the courthouse. Do you still wish to have that appearance 12 in person in the courthouse understanding that you would be 13 required to wear a mask to appear in the courtroom? 14 THE DEFENDANT: I want to have the hearing in person. 15 I still object to the mask mandate. 16 THE COURT: All right. I understand that. Mr. 17 Larson, though, are you going to comply with that mandate? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Probably not. 19 THE COURT: You understand that if you come to the 20 courthouse and will not wear a mask, you will not be permitted 21 in the courtroom. Do you understand that, sir? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 23 THE COURT: All right. April 1st. I'm excluding 24 time pending a hearing on April 1st. Anything further from 25 either side?

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              MR. ENOS: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
              MR. JONES: I would just like to make a comment here.
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     And that is there has been an investigator and he is in the
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     CJA system in this case and he could be made available to Mr.
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     Larson if that is his choice. His name is Bryan Pinto.
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     B-R-Y-A-N.
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              THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Jones.
     Anything further then from either side?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No.
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              MR. ENOS: No, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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         (The proceedings were concluded at 10:55 a.m.)
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              I, KAREN HOOVEN, Official Reporter, do hereby certify
15
     that the foregoing transcript as true and correct.
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17
     DATED:
            25th of April, 2022
                                            Karen Hooven
                                       KAREN HOOVEN, RMR-CRR
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